

Modest Enquiry; &c.

THAT this Enquiry is made by a Private Person, and not by His Majesty's Attorney-General; and that such notorious Offenders have met only with an Expostulation instead of a punishment, will at once be an everlasting Proof of the Lenity of the Government, and of the unprovok'd and groundless barbarity of such a Proceeding. Amidst the pious Intercessions of Her Majesty's Dearest Subjects at the Throne of Grace for Her Health and Recovery, That others of them should receive the News of her Death with Joy, and spread it with Indignation, will hardly appear probable to any, even to those who have been Witnesses of the vile Practices, not only in Her Majesty's Capital City, but in several other Places of the Kingdom, not only near Chertsey Cross, but at some other Market Crosses. That their Passion on such an Occasion should prove too warmly given for the Caution demanded in the Retail of News.

certain, for the Severity of the Laws,
 and for the common Decency that is due
 to the Fall even of the greatest Enemy; that
 not only those who were Sharers of the
 common Blessings of Her mild Govern-
 ment, but such as had been warm'd by its
 tender Influences; not only these whoow'd
 their Honours, their Riches, and other
 superfluities, but even the Necessaries of
 Life to Her Bounty; such as eat Her Bread,
 wear Her Rayment, and were protected
 under the Shelter of Her Roof, should not
 be able for a Moment to stifle their eager
 impatient Ingratitude, that this Be-
 haviour should not only appear in those
 remote and despicable Places which are Dedi-
 cated to Faction and Disorder; but that
 it should infect Her Majesty's Palaces and
 Chapels (where the accustomed Devo-
 tion for Her Health and Prosperity was
 paid); These, I say, are Facts that
 might demand a full Proof, could I not ap-
 peal to their own Consciences, and the un-
 deniable Evidence of credible Persons.
 I will, for once, suppose some Foreigner,
 acquainted with our Temper and Affairs,
 be disturb'd in his Walks by some of the
 scoldings made at *Charing-Cross* upon this
 occasion, or by chance to stumble into a
 neighbouring *Coffee-House*: Would not his

Curiosity prompt him to address himself to the Company, after the following manner.

Gentlemen, Though I am no English man, I rejoyce as much at the Fall of a Tyrant as any of you: Sure this **QUEEN ANNE** exceeded both Nero and Caligula in Acts of Cruelty. May I beg you to relate to me some Particulars? As for you Gentlemen, who express such unusual Joy no doubt but there are at this time Multitudes of your Relations and Friends in Prison, who were to be Executed the next Day, if this Lucky Accident had not prevented it.

Give me leave to imagine some poor Disconsolate honest Gentleman, at the first Time accidentally among them, thus answering this Foreigner: Alas! Sir, This good Queen, whom they now Report to be Dead, during a Reign of Twenty Years, never shed one Drop of Blood for any Misdemeanor against Her Self.

Far. Well, Sir, allowing what you have said to be true; May not the late Administration have been rendered Merciful by the Indulgence of those entrusted with the Execution of the Laws; and yet, the Queen, of whom we are speaking, have been in her own Nature a wicked and cruel Person?

Gent. Alas! Sir, Quite the contrary; This excellent Queen was the greatest Patron of all Princely and Christian Virtues that ever adorn'd a Throne; Just, Patient, Firm, Devout, Charitable, Affable, Compassionate, the sincerest Friend, the kindest Mistress, the best Wife.

Far. Perhaps She was of a different Religion, inclin'd to Popery, which has been for many Years held in the utmost Detestation in this Country.

Gent. Sir, This Pious Princess, as She was early Educated in the Religion of her Country, so amidst a Court corrupted both in Principles and Manners, She gave constant Proofs of Her unshaken Perseverance in it; and by Her unblemish'd Life, prov'd as great an Ornament to the Church of which She was a Member, as She was a steady Professor of its Doctrine, and constant Frequenter of its Devotions. To the Protestant Religion She sacrific'd Her most tender Interests. Where is that boasted Patriot who acted a more generous Part for the Good of his Country in the most perilous Times? And since Providence set the Crown upon Her Head, how can what single Instance hath She departed from those Maxims?

Far.

For. I confess then I am at a loss to find out the Cause of so great an Exultation for the Death of so excellent a Princess: But it hath sometimes happen'd, by the Connivance of good Monarchs, that their People have been Oppressed, and That perhaps might be your Case in the late Reign.

Gent. So much otherwise, that no Annals can produce a Reign freer from Oppression. Our Gracious Queen never accepted the Persons of the Wicked, nor overthrew the Righteous in Judgment. Whose Ox or whose Ass did She take? She was always ready to Relieve, but never to Oppress the Poor, the Fatherless, and the Afflicted. Her Heart was not lifted up above her Brethren; nor did She turn aside from the Commandment to the Right or to the Left. Her compassionate Mind pity'd even those Countries which suffer'd by the power of Her Victorious Arms. Where are the least Effects of the Pride and Cruelty of Queen ANNE to be discovered? So impossible is it to brand Her Government with any Instance of Severity, that perhaps, it may be more justly Censur'd for Excess of Clemency. A Clemency, the continuance whereof had once brought Her into the utmost Distress, till that tender Regard, which She had always shown for the Liberties of Her Subjects, taught them in Return to struggle as hard

ard for the Liberty of their Sovereign; even for that common Right of all Mankind, The Liberty of chusing Her own Servants.

For. Give me leave to make another Supposition. Princes sometimes turn Liberality into Profusion, Squander their Treasure and impoverish their People: May nothing of this Kind be laid to the Charge of the deceas'd Queen?

Gent. You cannot but have heard, that when She came to the Crown, She found a dangerous War prepar'd for Her, which it pleas'd God to bless Her with unexpected success: When the Purposes seem'd to be answer'd, for which it was Undertaken; She thought fit to stop the vital Streams of the blood and Treasure of Her People, and to put a Period to a War, that now serv'd only to gratify the Covetousness or Ambition of those She was Confederated with, as well as the vast Designs of a Faction at Home; and with Peace to endeavour to settle such a Commerce as might in some measure reimburse Her Subjects of the vast Treasure they had expended. Alas! Here is her Crime: Touching these Points She is now call'd in Question by those Gentlemen. As for her own Expences, I wish they had reach'd as far as the Necessaries and Conveniencies of Life, which we can testify She has often deny'd Herself, that,

that She might have to give to those who were
in Want. If ever her Liberality exceeded
just Bounds, it was to a Set of Men who
would now use the Riches they enjoy by Her
Bounty, to insult Her. Devotion and Bu-
siness were all the Pleasures of Her Life.
When She had any Relaxation from the
Latter, it was only by some painful Attack
of the Gout. The Cares of Government, no
doubt, had prejudiced her Constitution: But
Ministers sure are they, that can rejoice in
the Loss of a Life worn out in their own
vice. I hope you will have the Goodness to
believe there are but few of us who desire
this infamous Character. The Bulk of the
Subjects, and many good Christians both
in other Parts of the World, are, no doubt,
daily offering up their ardent Prayers and
Vows, for the Preservation of so precious
a Life.

For. From what you have said, I readily
Condemn the unreasonable Joy of those Gen-
tlemen: But Ministers are govern'd by their
Interests: You, Englishmen, seldom disguise
your Passions. A Minister may have
thousand good Qualities; but particular Men
who do not feel the benign Influence of them,
may be tempted, perhaps, to wish for a
Change.

Now. Give me leave to whisper you : That
 an of Quality, whom you see in such an
 intimacy, enjoys by Her Majesty's Bounty one
 of the most advantageous Places of the King-
 dom. — That other Gentleman's Coach that
 stands there at the Door, was Bought with
 Her Majesty's Money. — The Lac'd Coat,
 the Hat and Feather that Officer wears, were
 purchas'd with Her Pay ; and you see Her
 Arms on his Gorget. — This Noble Person's
 Relations having been brought from the low-
 est Degree of Gentlemen, and surfeited with
 Riches and Honours by Her Majesty : So that
 he may truly complain, *She has nourished and
 brought up Children, but they have Rebelled against
 her.*

Sw. Truly, Sir, I am surpris'd at what you
 say ; and yet there appears so much Candour
 and Confidence in your Assertions, that I can
 hardly suspect the Truth of them. I have
 travell'd through many a desolate Country, and
 heard the Groans of many an afflicted People,
 who would have thought themselves Blest, if
 the united Virtues of this Lady had been par-
 all'd out among all their Governors. Those
 Crimes of Princes that most dazzle the Eyes
 of Mankind, are often dearly paid for by their
 People, who are forc'd to purchase them a
 Place in the Annals of Fame, at the dear price
 of their Blood and Treasure : And I believe
 I should seldom find fault with them for
 being peaceably inclin'd. I am a Stranger, and
 in such a disorderly Night as this, may meet
 with some Affront, so must bid you Farewell ;
 Hoping you will find this our scholary News
paradis'd.

I may appeal to any Impartial Reader, whether there is any thing forc'd or unnatural in this Dialogue; and then desire him to pass his Judgment upon the Proceedings of Those who rejoyc'd at Her Death. But to return to my Enquiry.

The Circumstances of Qu. Elizabeth much resemble those of Her present Majesty, with this Difference; that Qu. Elizabeth was forc'd upon many great and remarkable Pieces of Severity, from which it has pleased God to free Her present Majesty; I hope, as a particular Blessing upon Her Reign, and Indulgence to Her merciful Temper. Tho' there were many Factions at that time, both of *Papists* and *Puritans*, to neither of which she gave much Quarter, so that Her very Life was often Conspir'd against by many *Scoundrel Villains* amongst the *Papists*; tho' She had Power to revenge Her Quarrels, but, on the contrary, Her Ministry had more Reason to be afraid of the Vengeance of the Successor, yet She carried the Respect and Duty of Her Subjects with Her, even to the Grave. Her wise and close Management of Her Affairs, Her being Sick of the Small-Pox at Hampton Court, was conceal'd from the people till She was almost Well. Had they known it, it would have been the constant subject of their Devotions, and a very little Disorder of Her was: Whether from the Fear of Punishment, a Regard to Divine Love to their Country, or the sense of their Duty and Allegiance, which were not extinguish'd on these Days; none of these Millions, which had suffered great Hardship, durst murmur, or even

would of shewing the best Malice or Insolence
 to Her, even in Her Old Age, and the very last
 Years of Her Life : And yet She was a True
 Friend to Peace, in being Her constant Maxim,
 That it was more Glorious to prevent a War
 by Wisdom, than to finish it by Victories.
 When She had a mind to break off in the middle of
 a successful War, in which She was engaged against
 a more formidable Power, and a more hopeful Can-
 didate for Universal Monarchy, than any that has
 yet appear'd ; a War that was managed without
 the help of destructive Funds, and large Issues of
 English Treasure to Foreign States ; a War that
 was carried on with the proper Force of the Nation,
 and their Fleets, and rather serv'd to bring in
 great Quantities of Money, than to carry it out ;
 for, when She had resolv'd to quit Peace, I
 don't know that ever I saw any other Prince pre-
 sented to the People, who was so much lov'd, as
 she was.

When she was thus resolv'd to quit Peace, I
 don't know that ever I saw any other Prince pre-
 sented to the People, who was so much lov'd, as
 she was. When she resolv'd to bring on a War,
 the very Spirit of the great Man, I don't know
 that ever I saw any other Prince presented to the
 People, who was so much lov'd, as she was. I don't
 know that ever I saw any other Prince presented to
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I, pray'd due to this *Disgrace*. And happy had it been for him, had he hearken'd to the *Lat. Keeper*, who advis'd him to submit to the *Q.* his Sovereign, and to remember that *Passage of Success*: If the Law punish one who is Guilty, he must submit to Justice; if one who is Innocent, he must submit to Fortune.

I do not find one single Address from either House of Parliament, advising Queen *Elizabeth* to vest her Captain-General in the Low Countries with more Power. On the contrary, it is Recorded to her lasting Honour, That she wrote to him to *alloy his Affairs*; that she advis'd how a Man whom she had rais'd out of the Dust, should so wantonly violate her Commands: desiring the House to direct him of those *Instructions*, to which she had for

... *Provinces*, (which ...
... to be a proper *Soyty* ...
... narrowness of their Frontier, ...
... against this is a hard *Lesson* ...
... remember that Her Successor was ...
... by the Nation for giving up those *Counties* ...
... Towns, which she thought it Safe in ...
... own Hands as in those of the best of Her ...
... *lies*;

This excellent Queen was sometimes indis-
 tract'd with Pamphlets; particularly by one
 intitled, *The Cause wherein England will be
 Swallow'd by the French. Movings: For which,
 Stubb and Page, (the one the Author, the
 other the Disposer) lost each their right
 Hand. And to shew that Men in those Days
 had both a Sense of their Duty, and their
 Guilt; when Stubb had his right Hand cut
 off, he immediately uncovered his Head with
 the other, and cry'd, God Save the Queen! I
 never read that during the Time of the Ex-
 ecution, they were protected by a Mob of
 Chimney-Sweepers hir'd by their Partisans.*

What cause shall we then Assign of this tu-
 multuous and excessive Joy of the Party; their
 Industry to spread, and their Regard to be-
 lieve, what they so much wish'd? Were all
 the Glories and Blessings of Queen ANNE's
 Reign to seem such Forgiveness? Was their Pro-
 tection of Loyalty and Affection seeking else
 their Reward? or did they yet
 desire to see the Crown of Great Britain

and the Crown of France united in one
 Person? or did they yet desire to see the
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 they yet desire to see the Crown of Great Britain
 and the Crown of France united in one Person?
 and did she so manifestly their Loyalty
 in Exile, plead she was returning
 thought: Might not some Burgund have been
 said to her Personal Visitor, and to the
 Example She has left behind her, of the
 same

the Grandeur and Temporalities of a Court. Not All these Things, it seems, were to be the Subject of Mirth, Ridicule, and of the Songs of Drunkards; and the Death of the Noble, the Pious, the Fortunate Queen, our Countrywoman, Flesh of our Flesh, Bone of our Bone, was to be Celebrated as a Festival of Joy?

And is the Death then of this excellent Princess become so absolutely necessary at this Time for the Welfare of her People? I should rather imagine, even allowing the Fear and Jealousies to be well founded, that some Degrees of Prudence, Temper and Tenderness for their Fellow-Subjects, might induce them to Repulse after the following manner.

- That it is good to get an evil Day for such a scene can be more Terrible than
- which brings Confusion, Murder, and
- hope a Civil War; that Providence
- is every to direct the course of the

- that the people of the Kingdom
- the people of the Kingdom
- of the Kingdom, that the people of the Kingdom
- were then could be the Cause and
- Country, and then, to be sure all

must go well. Nay, who can tell but that the Successors may think it their Interest to be Kings of *Britain*, rather than Kings of the *Wags*. All or any one of those Things are fully as probable as that the Queen, Lords and Commons, should agree to alter the present Establishment; and much more so than that her present Majesty should divest herself of her Crown and Dignity, in favour of a Popish Successor. Let her live then, and let us still hope, that Providence, which has honoured her to be the Instrument of great Blessings, as well to Europe as her own People, may continue to do so still. How short and obscure are the Views of Mankind when they look into Futurity! We are at least as often obliged to Providence for denying as for granting, what we most earnestly Desire.

Out of Respect to my Country! I would not believe the Number of such Miscreants to be but few: What would all the rest of the World think of us else? Would not they look upon us as the most ungrateful, faithless, selfish Race of Mortals under the Sun? Histories are full of the dismal Effects of the Government of Tyrannical Princes; and of their cruel Excesses; and they are justly set up as Examples to warn others of the same Kind from doing the same. And Shelves whercon they lay, are there no Memoirs of the Tyranny of our own Subjects, and the fatal Consequences of their unprincipled and ungovernable Behaviour? I am assured the general Current of History will inform us, that Tyrannical Princes have been more punctually obeyed than good Kings and

the Merciful. Princes and Ministers are not so easily won as quick-silver enough to show themselves so easily what they are but too much inclined to show the Humility of their Power. Is it not possible (say) that Monarchs too often suffer by their deluge, that the rigorous Humility of Power is the only Foundation of Obedience? To what purpose then is it to cast the fallacious Eulogium of the changeable Multitude? I am afraid too many of them reason after this manner; and that the Treasury of bad Princes is often founded upon the Misbehaviour of Subjects to good Ones. Let such therefore consider what Misery their factions and Obsequious Temper may bring upon their Country, not only from the direct Influence and Tendency of it, but also by the Appointment of Divine Punishment.

For shame then let us not verify the Prediction which the Ambassador made of us, wishing that by his Master to give a Character of the English Nation: As a full Answer to his Demand, presented with a Medal, on the one side of which the English Monarch was pictur'd as a Lion, and all his People about him, like Lions: And on the Reverse, the Monarch like a Lamb, and all the People like Lions.

Let us proceed now to give at the Source of the unreasonable Exultation. I begin with the common Cant of the whole Party, The Fear of a Popish Successor and Popery. The loss of the D. of Gloucester and the want of Hopes of Posterity from His present Majesty, are Misfortunes never enough to be lamented; but is it not a very ungenerous way of proceeding, instead of Consoling and Supporting their Posterity by the contrary, to Insult and Despise her for her Weakness, her Affronts and Indignities, because she is a Woman, who might possibly revenge them? and that such base Sentiments be far from becoming every true-hearted Briton; and that she is commanded us not to add Affliction to Affliction, by such high insinuations and calumnies. Let us then look how the Fear of a Popish Successor is so far from being the Cause of Joy for the

of a Protestant Possessor : This appears to be more unaccountable than other Parts of their System of Politicks, a short View of which seems to be this :

That the Protestant Succession is in the utmost Danger.

That in order to strengthen it, a bad understanding must be kept up between the Successor and Her present Majesty, the Ministry, and all who are vested with Power and Authority in the Nation.

For this end the Successor must be persuaded that those are his mortal Enemies, and the Ministry on the other hand must be told that he is coming to hang them all up.

That they hope the Ministry are firm Friends to the Pretender ; that they ought to be so, having no other Game to play ; and that they should be sorry to find them otherwise inclined.

That at this Moment the Queen is expiring, and the Guards gone down as far as Dover to meet the Pretender. Now Rejoice all true-hearted Whigs, at the happy prospect, the glorious Scene that discloses itself for Great Britain.

From these Premises, I think it will be very hard for the most sagacious Man alive to infer, Which of Three Things are most in Favour with these Gentlemen who are so

Transported: *Viz.* Whether the Protestant Successor, the Pretender, or Confusion? I think so far is plain, That either their Suspicion of the Danger of the Protestant Succession is Counterfeit, or that they are for One of the other Two. And indeed what can one gather from their mad and extravagant Discourse, but that it is all Grimace? *Papery is breaking in like a Torrent. Masses will be quickly said in Churches. Clergymen's Wives are taking their last leave of their Husbands, &c.* Good God! that ever I shou'd live to see the Protestant Cause abandon'd by a Queen, (who hath Sacrific'd for the sake of it, what was perhaps dearer than her Life) by the Nobility, Clergy and Gentry of the Nation; and the sole Defence of it left to *R——th, Dick St——le*, and their Associates, with the Apostles of *Young Man's Coffee-House*! Before I leave this Head, I would desire these Gentlemen, who are constantly making such malicious Insinuations against Men of Honour and Probity, to remember that the Oath of Abjuration (what they so often quote, and what every honest Man will keep) contains Faith and true Allegiance to their present Sovereign, in as strong Terms as the Renunciation of the Pretender; and that he who Violates the first Part of the Oath, gives but

but a small Security for his Observation of the latter : Unless they think that which was last swallow'd, must be always uppermost.

Another Cause of their Joy upon the Spreading of this false News, is, Their discontent at the *Peace*. And in this indeed the Queen has Reason to Rejoyce, That She hath no Enemies but such as are Enemies to Peace. But is not the Hopes of a new War an admirable Subject for Joy, a most endearing Token of their Love to the Successor, and one of their new Methods of keeping up his Interest, to represent him to the People as bringing over War in his Train ? It is foreign to my present purpose to enter into a full Discussion of this Subject : But the Quarreling with the Peace, because it is not exactly to our Mind, seems as if One that had put out a great Fire, should be sued by the Neighbourhood for some lost Goods, or Damag'd Houses; which happen'd (say they) by his making too much haste. Let me Advise them in general, not to disrelish Blessings, because they may want some Ingredients, which their extravagant and sickly Appetites seem to demand; to leave some Part of the Government of the World to its Maker, and not to believe that He is confined to the narrow

of every whimsical Politician ; not to think it impossible, that the same Powers that have restored the Balance of *Europe*, in Opposition to so great a Force, are able to preserve it ; and that we have reason to be in such mighty dread of a Nation now impoverished and disperited, (and probably in the Eye of a long Minority, with all the Confusion that attends it) whom we have humbled in all its Pomp and Glory.

May I presume to descend from those high Topics, and to suppose that the sublime and publick Spirits of these *Patriots*, may have a little Alloy of a baser passion ; and that Self-Interest had some share in this extraordinary Festival. Far be it from me to deny them the due use of so humane a *Passion* : Let the hopes of seeing better days produce a secret Satisfaction : But may they not be so affected, without being Brutal and Barbarous ? They might have enjoyed the pleasant prospect of the approaching Favours of the new Monarch, without insulting the Ashes of the Dead ! May that Reign be Glorious and Happy ! But I shall always believe, that insulting the Memory of Her present Majesty, will be understood as an ill Compliment to Her Successor. The fatal Event of Her Death, 'tis true, puts an end to their Allegiance ; but not to the Obligations

due to Deceit and Guile. I have said
that Allegiance and Protection are reciprocal;
but never that Allegiance and Preferment
were so. If this Principle be admitted,
we need go no farther for the List of
Her Majesty's good Subjects, than Cham-
berlayn's Present State of Britain: But e-
ven in this particular, the rejoicing Party,
have of all Mankind the the least reason to
Complain, whose present Insolence and Pride
are the Creatures of Her Majesty's Bounty
and Indulgence; who have no other Grievance,
that I know of, than when they have
taken our Cloak, that we will not give them
our Coat also. And even under this Mini-
stry, the opposite Party, who are so loud in
their Complaints and Revilings against it,
may appear upon a right Computation, to have
their Quota of all the Offices of the Kingdom.
Let them for once shew their Modesty, and
not grudge the Nation the little that is left:
And since they have so great a Share in pos-
session, and think themselves sure of all in
Reversion, suffer the poor Tories to hold their
Part during the Period of the Queen's Life.

There remains still another Cause, which I
am afraid operates as strongly as any of those
already mentioned: It is a common Observa-
tion, that the offended Party often forgives;
but the offending Party but seldom. It is

out of the corrupt Sentiments of the Heart of Man, to hate Out the more for having used them ill; and to wish those out of the way, who, we believe, ought in Justice to revenge the Injuries we have done them. I leave the Application to themselves.

Thus I think I have briefly enumerated the Causes of their Joy : *Viz.*

A Prospect of a new Foreign War.

A fair Chance for a Civil War.

The Expectation of the Monopoly of the Government.

The Hopes of having the Tories all Hang'd. And,

Their Conscienceless that they ought to be so themselves.

At the same time, far be it from me to Charge all who are called by the Name of Whigs with such villainous Inclinations and Designs, amongst whom I know there are many worthy and excellent Persons. I would not willingly be guilty of a Breach of Charity, which I could wish all Parties were possess'd of in a greater Measure. I would have every Body, who is conscious of his Guilt in any of the forementioned Particulars, to reflect seriously upon what I have hinted at; both those who *curs'd the Queen in their Heart*, and those who *curs'd her in the open Streets*: But of all others their

Guilt is of the deepest Dye, who have personal Obligations to Her Majesty. For my part, it was with the utmost Detestation that I observed some, who ow'd much to his late Majesty K. William, treat his Memory with Scorn and Indifference. Gratitude, as much despised and underv'd as it is, will ever continue to be a reputable Virtue, as long as Mankind live in Society; nay, even if they should return to the Woods.

The Melancholy Occasion of Her Majesty's Sickness had this in common with other ill Accidents; That some Advantages could be made of it in discovering the potent Malice and Faction's purposes of some, who would otherwise have been more cautious in disguising their Inclinations, till they believed they might discover them with safety, and thereby make a Merit with the more abandoned part of their *Faction*. God be thanked, Her Majesty wants not those faithful Subjects who will defend both Her Person and Reputation, against the felonious Attempts of such impious Wretches, and who would serve her in the last Moments of her Life with as much Fidelity and Zeal, as if She had Twenty Sons and Daughters to inherit after her. Her Times are in the Hands of that Almighty Being whose Minister She is, and in whom She

THE
HISTORY
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THE
CITY
OF
NEW
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FROM
THE
FIRST
SETTLEMENT
TO
THE
PRESENT
TIME
BY
JOHN
B. HOGAN
NEW
YORK
1898

